THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

No decision has been come to by the Government respecting the drafts for \$5.000,000 drawn by Santa Ams, sor is it believed that any will be made at present of Chief Justice Dunlop will receive the appointment of Chief Justice of the United States Criminal Court in the District of Columbia, vice Cranch, deceased. FROM WASHINGTON.

Ges. Almonte will remain here during the Winter as

Targraphic Correspondence of The Courier and Enquirer.

Manuscros, Monday Evening, Nov 26, 1855.
Washinotos, Monday Evening, Nov 26, 1855.
The statement that the attorney-General has decided in favor of drafts on the Mexican in tennity is totally false. The Attorney-General's opinion does not touch trafts. It decides only that Salaxars commission community is decided to the Salaxars commission of Santa Anua, and that his concurrence in Emory's report is valid and he line is now established. A dis inct opinion on drafts will be rendered to the Treasury Depa tment. Dispatches have been reviewed from England. Mr. Dispatches have been reviewed from England. Mr. Dispatches have been for evived from England. Mr. Dispatches have been to evive from England. Mr. Dispatches have been to evive from England.

NEW-HAVEN TOWN ELECTION. NEW-HAVEN, Fassday, Nov. 27, 1835.
The most exci ing town election ever held here took face to-day. Over 3,500 voes were poled. The imprican Union ticket succeeded by 406 majority. Town Clerk and Selectmen were chosen.

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE COLUMBIA, S. C. Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

The South Caro ina Legislature met yesterday. The levernor's Message was rent in troday. It is a very nort decument, and is cutirely devoted to State af-

AMERICAN MASS MEETING. AMERICAN MASS MEETING.
Louisville Kv., Tue-d-y, Nov. 27, 1855.
The American Mass Meeting amounced to comf in this city te-day, was duly organized this morng. Delegates from Ohio, Massachusetts, Penchyalis, Illinois, Mississippi and Ke-tucky were need, E. B. Bartlett of Kentucky was chosen spident. The following repositions were adopted: nent, E. B. Bartlett of Kentucky was chosen sident. The following resolved, where adopted it scolved, That he Union of the States off rids the best assurpts and gua and y for the preservation of libety and the prostate of the American people.

In these cherists the right of private indement in matters of his are respect for the same in others.

In they are opposed to the union of Church and Sinte, and to exclusive the combinations of any denomination in order processes political effect.

In they cannot recognize any attempt by a foreign Power Danish political contents and the processes of economistical indiction otherwise than as an assault upon the institutions of factors.

Acrica Thetic existing natural zetton in we are massisfactory mafe, and that additional logislation by Congress in rega

here is a ceasity.

That they reaffirm the principles of the P atform of the merican party stopped at Phind liphia and maintain them as the balls of the political action of the American party.

That they deplore the events of the 8th of August in Louise 4th, but feel in no degree responsion for them, and publish decare that no scheme of violence had been concerted nor was

meditates by them.

That the ri ting originated in a want to assult by foreigner
that the ri ting originated line in the election. on uncovered the citizens not medding in the election.
The they wish for no further controversy on this subject, but by whenever a like occasion exhibits similar rocklessness and wiskedness on the part of their adversales, the American of Louisville will fire it metatant their rights at every hazard.

Adjourned till this afternoon.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

Kew-Orleans papers of Monday Isst are received.

They contain the cetails of the news from Maxico to the 18th inst. Alvarez had entered the City of Mexico with 5,000 men, and was qui dly received.

The garrison had evacuated the city. The sent of government is to be permanently removed to Beleno de Hidalgo on the 17th of February. The best feeting prevails between Alvarez and Vidaurri. Schor Urago had been appointed Minister to Prussia. Senor Solato had resigned the Secretaryship of the Freasury.

LATER FROM HAVANA. NEW-ORLEANS Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.
The steamship Grausda has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 23d inst., but the news is unimportant,

Sugars we'e wholly unchanged.

Sugars we'e wholly unchanged.

The recamer Isabel arrived at Havana on the 23d,
from Charleston, having encountered a very heavy

CONTINUED ILLNESS OF RACHEL PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

Racbei left here this afternoon for Baltimore on her
way South. She continues very poorly, and on leav
ing Josea's Hotel her condition was so feeble that she
bad to be carried to the vehicle.

HEAVY ROBBERY OF JEWELRY. MEAVY ROBBERY OF JEWELRY.

Mr. Lineberger of the firm of Messis. Kath & Lineberger arrived here early this morning, in the train for Washington, and left his trunks in the care of the baggage agent to take to the Washington Depot, while he stopped to see afficial. During the transfer one of the trunks was stolen and subsequently found cut open and robbed of its contents, consisting of watches and jewelry, valued at \$2,500.

THE ERIE RAILROAD AGAIN.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1835.

The question of the railroads through the town of Eric has been before the Sopreme Court sitting at this place. The history of the present proceedings is as follows: On the 6th of October the Governor signed the bil passed at the last assetion of the Legislature, and on the 3d of November he appointed J. seph Casey to take possession of the Eric and North East Reilread. On the 19th of November the railroad companies, (Frie and North East and Cleveland, Painesville and Aktabula,) appeared before Judge Wood ware, at his chembers in Poilladeiphia, and made a motion for an injunction to restrain the agent, Casey, from taking possession. Judge Woodward granted the injunction, with an admonitory order commanding Mr. Casey not to proceed until the hearing of the rule. On the 24th the case was argued before all the Judges of the Suprem Court, in this city, on a mo ion of defeading, Casey, to quash the admonitory order. Yesterday the ophics of the Court was given by Chief Jastice Lewis, to the following effect: Jurge Woodward's jurisdiction was unsulmously sustained, but the order was anended by substituting the words "be cautioned' for "be commanded." The question will be argued in Pailedelphis in January. THE ERIE RAILROAD AGAIN.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE. EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

BOSTON, Tuesday Nov. 27, 1835.

The accomptive Clinton exploded latevening on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, killing Mr. Gibson, the esgineer, and badly injuring the fireman.

A large unerting of the children, irrespective of party, was held this evening in Fancui Hall to ratify the nomination of Alexander H. Rice for Mayor.

FALL OF THE TOWERS OF A BRIDGE The towers of the new Suspension Bridge, now in process of operatories about two miles below this city, over the Genesce River, fell this afternoon with a temperator of the towers lie on the bank a total wreck. No persons were injured.

Mr. G. W. Sprague of Norta Adams jumped from the cars from New York, last evening, when near this place, while they were in motion, and was instantly killed. FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FIRE AT CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 26, 1853.
The large warehouse and elevator in this city, owned by M. O. Walker, was destroyed by fire this after

Mr. Cadwell, a conductor on the Chicago and Bur lington Railroad has been convicted of embezziemed and sentenced to a year a imprisonment in the pointen-tiary. Motion has been made for a new trial.

TRIAL FOR BIGAMY. PHILADELPHIA Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.
The Jury in the trial of Dr. sandford of Nowark,
for bigsamy, disagreed and were discharged this after-

CANAL NAVIGATION. The Canal is navigable along the catire line. The

Weather here is very mild.
Burrato, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855. The weather is moderately good and fice. Wind

THE CHOLERS IN VESEZUELA .- Ten thousand per sons, it is cetimated, have failed victims to the cholers. this ceason, in Caraceas, Laguay a, Puerts Cabello, Valencia, Victoria, Tumere, Maracay and other places. Its presence in Valencia continues to be dreadfally afflicting.

FROM KANSAS. THE FREE STATE CONVENTION.

TOPEKA, K. T., Monday, Nov. 12, 1855. "A wheel within a wheel, and a wheel within a

wheel." Thus wrote the rapt prophet of the Hebrews, and those who have been unable to penetrate the mystery of his language might have seen it illustrated in the politics of the nineteenth century. It appears to be the equal fate of the noblest efforts for human freedom and progress and the most tyrannical assumptions of political power. to pay toll as they go through the mill of selfish interests. The Constitutional Convention at Topeka has done its work. An organic law has been prepared, and will be submitted to the legal voters of this Territory on the 15th of December next, and will be presented to Congress, if thus ratified, early in the Session. The instrument thus formed is much superior to what I expected it would be during the first ten days that the Convention was in session. Then, politics formed a prominent feature, and politicians, whose "principles" are a matter of immense moment to them, had to eliminate and define themselves before the severe drudgery which the majority of delegates were willing to undertake could proceed uninterrupted.

When I first entered the Topeka Convention, I expected to find a political body free from party maneuvers, and above the hopes or prejudices of political strife. Seeing that the people were deeply impressed with the mischiefs inflicted on their fair Territory by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and the misgovernment of a cor-rupt Administration, I expected to find the Freetate party a unit, and strong in its wrongs. Indeed, knowing that all these delegates had been elected on the question-"Shall Kausas be a Free State"-I looked for a parliamentary body sufficiently free from partisanship to cooperate. result undeceived me, but also showed that the movement was really a more nat ral and wholesome one than if it had been more harmonious I had been at a less to account for the overwhelming preponderance of Free State men is the fer-I knew that they were in majority, was startled to find that they comprised four fifths of the actual settlers of Kansas. I also found that the Free-State party were not all Free-Soilers (or opposed to Slavery extension). There were active members of the Convention who, if in Congress, would vote for the admission of other Slave States to-morrow, yet who were nevertheless actively engaged in preventing the extension of Slavery rate Furthermore, there were some who, not very long ago, desired that Kansss should be a Shave State, who have been driven into the Free-State ranks by one of two causes—either from an honest indignation against the cutrageous usurpations of those who have been trying to plant Slavery here, or from a shrewd conviction that the "rule or ruin" course of the active Pro-Slavery men was rapidly consummating its inconvenient

Three fourths of the members of the Topeka Convention were not politicians, but I at first feared that the active character of the other fourth would be sufficient to "leaven the whole lump." That it has failed to do so may be regarded as other intervention of that Providence which has repeatedly baffled the machinations of politicians the dabble in Kansas affairs. That Douglas. Bright and others had one or two delegates devoted to them is certain. That assurances of support from the above gentlemen, provided the Convention would take a certain course, were made in private to delegates, and even once or twice in the hall of convention, is equally certain; but that there was any confidence to be placed in these promises, or likelihood that the parties making them would be able to perform them, was not quite so clear. Hence the defeat of the resolutions indorsing the Kansas Nebraska bill. There were delegates here who abhorred the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty" as etunciated in that bill, well knowing that it never did and never could do anything more than enable Slavery to extend its evils, but who would have voted for these reso-lutions, and thus hugged this instrument of torture to their bosoms, if they could only have trusted the promises of politicians who had formerly deceived them, and who were now, through the pat-ronage of the Government, strengthening the hands of the lawless Pro-Slavery men on the frontiers. A sincere and zealous Free State man said to me, "I will vote for Douglas for the Presidency tomorrow, provided he will only bring all those members of Congress who supported his bull, under the pretense of Squatter Sovereignty, to vote for the admission of Kaassa as a Free State this Winter. And," he added with glisten ing eyes, "I would as soon vote for Satan, so far as having confidence in the man is concerned. future party politics of Kansas, that purged the Convention of its political uncleanness. The Convention have repudiated the organic act, and in their wrongs, indicted on them by that act and the peliticians who forced it through, have come be-fore Congress as a part of the great American family who have been oppressed by a corrupt Territorial Government, but who feel they are suffi-

cient for self-government, but who leef they are sum-cient for self-government and self-do ense.

The Convention worked very hard during the closing days. Farty feeling had been taught that it could gain little, and might lose much; and the Free-State principle, and their duty as its advocates, rose above every other consideration: the result is a Constitution superior to that of many of the Western States, and that will compare favorably with the best specimens of organic is " in the country. Features that were regarded as exceptionable or dangerous are to be submitted as separate articles. Thus the provision authorizing free creating of banks is to be submitted separately. That provision authorizes a general Free Banking system, but very closely guarded and restricted. The opposition to this feature (in the Convention) was odd enough. It was a spasmodic effort for what was supposed to be principle against what was felt to be common-sense, and what the op pressers themselves were anxious to have. Luckily that opposition was neither victous nor protracted and was conducted in a becoming manner.
Another separate code, or tail, is what are termed
the 'black laws," although there is about as much "law" as gospel in the carious provision. means, indeed, merely instructions from the peop to the first Legislature, and has, therefore, nothing to do with the Constitution This ' Black Law" feature is sustained by many Free Soilers and even by some ultra Anti-Slavery men, as a sort of compro-measure. The meaning of the thing, so far as

bermitted to settle in Kansas. There has been a sort of hely horror of what was styled "Abolition-ism" among a certain class in this Convention These were chiefly Democrats of the would likee-be-national school and whenever a good opportunity offered, and occasionally at other times they would denounce the abomination with a zeal which showed that their shirts were clear of all heresies. So often did I hear the term " Aboli-tionist" used by speakers to warn their colleagues of some dangerous vote, that I occasionally seemed to have got by accident into some South Carolina Mr. Parrot a South Carolinian himself, defined the term "Abolitionist," although he sel-dom used it. "An Abolitionist," said he, " is one who wars against Slavery in the States where it "exists-nothing eise is abolitionism" Unluckily some of the delegates were not so logical as that rentleman, and used the terrible epithet rather indiscriminately, applying it in a general way to everything they did not like, it being so much more convenient to nurl a sweeping |charge than to de-

all the preliminary steps have been taken to organize a State Government. This has been called "immediate organization," although, in point of fact, there is not much likelihood of such a Government going into operation until Congress has acted on the application, unless the necessities of the neonle should investigate demand it. The of the people should imperatively demand it The issuing of Kansas serie to meet the printing and order ' meeting were of the bigus Legislature that assembled at the Shawnee Mission, who were other expenses is another point of which the ene-mies of the movement will take advantage. Not elected by violence and fraud, and discharged the that there is anything unusual in the matter or

very startling-for the amount will be small-but it is one of those convenient points on which a little popular humbug can be very easily founded.

Toward its close the members of the Convention appeared to lay aside their petty political jealousies nd go hand in hand and with greater zeal to their work. As the fruits of their labors rose before them, they evidently felt as men who have taken a position—a posi ion they must sustain, perhaps through trial and bloodshed—and therefore the which held them together became more closely knit, and for the moment the political differences on which unquestionably political parties will be arrayed against each other in the future were pardy forgotten.

One feature in the aspect of this Convention I

must note, although it is matter for hereafter. We do so because we have reason to believe that it has been concerted perhaps by others than the immediate actors. There is a certain class of politicians here who are nervously anxious for the roper construction of parties in the future State. oreseeing that Kansas will be a State before long, they are determined that those parties shall be so formed as to secure the preponderance to their own side, and knowing that the Republicans will have a majority as soon as place and security purge the beliet box they are preparing to prevent this by drawing off Free-Soil Democrats with the shibboleth of "Democracy:" and they take especial pains to prepitiate the Pro-Slavery men here by assuming a position as favorable to them as they can, and by denouncing as Abolitionism every phase of the Anti-Slavery sentiment, except the bare fact that Kansas shall be free, are paving the way for a union with those Pro-Slavery men-a union that will certainly be consummated the moment Kansas is admitted as a Free State. That more Slave States can be firmed out of Territories than this, is nervously clung other te, and that upon the doctrine of "Squatter Sove reignty." This is the basis upon which they an peal to Pro-Slavery men. "You cannot make Kansas a Slave State now," they say; "there are too many Republicans in the country; but le; us unite in the Free State movement, and, as it will now he a Free tate any how, make 'Squatter Sov-ereignty' the basis, and by elevating this principle to power you may have other Stave State." That such theories and such speculations should have been taught and preached in Washington was to be expected. We were not prepared, however, to hear them so clearly or distinctly enunciated in Kassas I have heard it repeated in urged by the class of politicians to whom I have alluded that Slavery was not to be kept out of Kansas because it was wrong or originally forbidden, but because a majority of those now here are against it. A strenuous effort was made in the Convention to leave the Slavery question open, or submit the question whether Kansas should or should not be a blave State as a separate article to the people. This proposal was indignantly voted down, like some other political schemes, being well known that it would only offer a preto Missouri to rush in and take pos session of the polls, and thus plant Slave ry irrevocably on this disputed ground.

The Pro-Slavery men still in the Territory refuse to fall in with these overtures, because they have not lost hopes of making this a Slave State. Feeling confident that the power of the Administration with them, and believing that Douglas and the other Northern men who have voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bili, have taken too decided steps in favor of Slavery to desert them now, they are determined by whatever means necessary to plant Slavery here. The battle is not over yet. The result, although the Free state men feel confident. is certain, and that violence may be resorted to to secure the infamous result so earnestly sought for is far from imprebable. The genuine Free State men, though superior in number want political The two most prominent leaders are the Hon. P. C. Schuyler and Dr. Robinson. Both of these are honorable, high minded men whe de not stoop to intrigue, and therefore, their opponents sometimes get the advant-age of them. The former, Mr. Schuyler, is spoken of for United States Senator from the young State, and from the sentiment prevailing throughout the Territory could probably be elected more easily than any other Republican That Kansas should send two United States Sena-tors, who would be willing to vote for the admission of other Slave States, would look strange af-ter all that Kansas has suffered. But if the Free State Democrats of the would-be national school, fuse with the Pro-Slavery men after the admission of Kansas, such a result is not improbable, unless the Republican party here is awake to its interests

Leavenworth, E.T., Saturday, Nov. 17.

A week of exciting political interest is drawing to a close in Leavenworth. The weather is cold and raw, and snow covered the face of the earth this morning, but long before night the empire of mud was unquestioned and supreme Muddy streets muddy politics, and "muddy" men have been the order of the last three or four days. I do not mean to throw a slar on the good people of Leavenworth by the latter remark, for the morals the majority of river towns; but the political ele-ment eschew "Maine Law fanaticism" with a sublime and practical conservatism, hence it is not astonishing that "fire-eating" speeches should smell strongly of burnt braudy.

The "law and order" meeting is fairly over.

The actors have gone back to Missouri, or to the Territorial offices, for more than balf of them were men whose real homes were in Missouri, and fair portion of the remainder were Territorial officers, under the general government, who had no more right to participate in popular move. With all of these sojuncts the meeting was a very slim one. Not more than one hundred persons were present at the day session. On the night of Wednesday the citizens of Leavenworth turned out, and there were perhaps two hundred present, certainly not more; and one half of these were Free State men who came to look on, for they

were not allowed to participate.

The proceedings of ta - Convention as published in the Pro-Slavery paper here are amusing, and as they have undergone a species of purifying revision since they came from the meeting, it is clearly evident that some of the actors have discretion enough left to try and give its aspects a smoothing up before they go to the outside world. Having seen the proceedings as kept by the Secretary, and copied the resolutions I sent you from the docu ments just as they passed. I can speak knowingly on this point. These proceedings were far more conservative than the meeting at first, and were not intended to be an exponent of its objects and character; but in the paper I have spoken of they have been still further modified and a new one added. All the proceedings about the refusal to let Parrot speak are left out, and one ested parties, who heard I was making a report, bad the modesty to request that I would omit awarathing of the kind. This revising &c., was let Parrot speak are left out, and one of the interof course done after the "tire-esters had departed, the revising committee being a small and self constituted board, who are not altogether des titute of respect for what Mrs Grandy may say

Cov. Shannon's position is getting to be pretty well understood here and there is a movement on feet to memorialize the President to remove him, and to appeal to the Senate not to confirm his appointment. As this movement is maiaresult which it will have on the Presidential nerves remains to be seen. The memorial is indorsed by at least two thirds of the people of Leavenworth That the Governor should have presided over a meeting one half of the active members of which were Missourians, was bad enough, but only a part of his political crime. The person who called the meeting to order, and into whose chair, just vacated, Shannon sat down, was a gentleman from Missouri. The celebrated Stringfellow was a prominent officer of the meeting and but a few days ago that same Stringfellow published an extra, of which this is a part. He is speaking of the Laughlin and Collins tragedy, and

"Thus it is that the fight, so long talked of, has be-gue, and it is to be hoped that it will not be discon-tinues until Kansas Territory is rid of this "bigher law" and bisconthirsty see of negro thieres and out-Nearly all the prominent actors in the "Law and duties they thus usurped by the most tyrannical and unconstitutional exercise of power. But even this did not fill the measure of Shannon's pecu-liarities. He, a Government Territorial officer, came here as a popular delegate, and claimed to have been elected from the county in which Lawrence is situated, a county in which he does not live, even if he had not been Governor, for he resided at the Shawnee Mission, close to the Missouri border, in the Shawnee Reserve, in which there can be no legal voting. More than that, I am pretty certain that there is not a soul in Lawrence who knows he has had the honor to be represented by the Governor, at a meeting in which they were denounced as lawless Abolitionists, and so denounced by the worthy Governor himself. As a winding up, or apotheoris of the "Law and Order' meeting the Governor and Calbonn, the Surveyor-general of Kansas and Nebraska, were taken into the hospitable charge of Messra Johnson and Lyle, two of the ti-gleaders of the mob that lynched Phillips Loterious as such. One other fact and I complete my culogy The above-mentioned Johnson, having hospitably received his two distinguished guests stepped out to borrow the money and boy the liquor. This is a small matter-a rery small matter, perhaps - yet, being the legiti-mate sequel of this grand "Law and Order" movement, I do not kel myself at liberty to omit it; but will act further in sade the hospitable rices

offered by patriot ism to distinguished public duty. Yesterday there was rather an amusing retraction made by Gen. Calhoun, in the hotel. It will be recollected that the General in his speech said that he knew Bird, who had written the The N. Y. Tribune, that he read. The said Brd he pronoutced an Abolitionist, and said he had known him in Illinois as such. Unluckily for the General there appear to be more "Birds' than one, and the Surveyor General & knowledge of ornithology seems to have been radically defective. The veritable Mr. Fird is now in Leaven worth, and, as it appears, halls from Pennsylvania. Yesterday, as I have said, he approached Gen. Calhoun in the botel amil a crowd, and asked

"Do you know me, General!"
"Well-no-I believe"——in brief the Gen eral had not the honor.

Web, Sir, I am Mr. Bird, whom you misreresented and traduced in your speech. Be more cautious, General, how you do so in future until you know who you are talking about

The polite hurveyor General made as good an amende as could be made under the circumstances. but the joke was decidedly against him.

'Indignant at the character and conduct of the

law-and-order" meeting, the citizens of Leavenworth are determined to have a true law and order meeting on the 7th of December. The call is signed by the Mayor of the city and many of the ost influential cruizens. A meeting was held last night, at which Mesers. Parrot and Delahay addressed the people. Both speakers showed that the Constitutional Convention at Topeka was a law-and order movement; that the formation of Territorial Governments are merely accidents in our history, and that for the people to take the nitiative steps to get a State Government was in accordance with precedent and violated no law Mr. Parrot was very severe on the conduct of Governor Shannon. He said he had supported him while residing in Ohio, but he would support him again; that Shannon was a brokendown politician who seemed to have lost all selfrespect, and was merely fighting with the Pro-Slavery men for the sake of his office. The speaker alluded very contemptuously to the statement by Shannon that the District officers, elected by the Shawnee Legislature over the heads of the people, were only elected for four, not six years, as had been represented. Parrot said that it was the principle ra her than the time, and that to elect them for "ten minutes" was an outrage. He remarked that the Governor had said to him that the laws of the Legislature " were not so very bed " Parret thought they were " very bad." If they were enforced he would be sent to the Penitentiary, as would four fifths of those within the sound of his voice. They were unconstitutional unprecedented tyrannical outrageous; and et the speaker would only apply a legal remedy to them. He was not afraid of that.

The speakers were both received with hearty applause by a crowd of listeners, nearly all citiens of Leaven worth.

McCrea's trial has not come on yet. The pre-limitary steps are being taken, and he will likely be arraigned and called on to plead on Monday; unless his attorney succeed in getting a change of venue to Tecumseh, which I learn he wishes to do!

Yesterday one of the Grand Jurors who helped to find the bill for murder against McCrea, was expelled from the Grand Jury, and inducted for being concerned in the Lynching of Phillips. Several others have been indicted for the same offense. We understand the evidence in the case decided, but the actors appear to regard the attempt to bring them to justice, as not very much to be dreaded. A motion was made to strike the name of Mr. Johnson, who was engaged in that affair, and other names, from the list of Attornies before the Court. This motion seemed to excite the ire of Judge Lecompte. What may be done in the case I do not know; but I suspect nothing The citizens of Leavenworth are beginning to

realize that the way of the transgressor is hard have spoken of the celebrated county-seat election, held in this county; it is still a sore point. Kickapoo still holds the honor, although Delaware is certa nly entitled to the "horns." Secure in the possession of a real majority, and a very large one at that, Leavenworth rested on her oars, little suspecting that a place like Kickapoo, where there were not a nundred legal voters, or Delaware, where there were little more than fifty, should beat her. At all the political elections at these three points, Missourians have voted, but the Leavenworth Pro Slavery men concluding that the county seat was a nice little private matter of their own, one of those "local affairs" that Pro-Slavery Democracy tell us the people are to "manage for themselves," and so conscience regu-lated at least one election in Leavenworth. The result proves that the citizens of Kickapoo and Delaware are not able to draw so nice ethical dis-tincions. While Leavenworth only polled some five hundred votes, Kickapoo polled seven hundred and ninety, and Delaware upward of eight hundred; but as the latter place keps the polls open for two or three days, the powers that be declared such a proceeding shockingly irregular, and gave the palm to Kickapoo. This victory of the Kicka-poos of course excites the ire of the Leavenworth-ians. The editor of the Pro-Slavery paper here, L. J. Easton, esq., who was a member of the Shawnee Legislature, has been reading a moral lecture to the editor of The Kickapoo Pioneer for allowing the Missourian: to vote at a county seat election. The Figurer retorts by asking the man of The Herald "who elected him to the Legisla-" This was a perfect floorer, and placed the celebrated question of "non latervention" in an entirely new aspect.

There was a nice and rather subtle article in

Easten's paper yesterday, from which I clip the Much has been said in the Abelition presses

"Much has been said in the Abbillion present throughout the country about the 'armed invasion of 'Kansas by the Border Ruffishs of Missouri;' but as we then are effect and still assert that they were acting solely in self defense, and history will tell of the purity of their purposes and of the justness of the cates which they vindicated. They cause actuated by the nest notice of human sectiments, de ermined to ward off a blow which was aimed against their insti-tutions and against their peace. As such with open tutions and against their peace. As such with open some we welcome them and when victory crowned our common efforts, and the black flog of Abolitionism was trailed in the cust how grateful were the fading which we experienced toward those who had rallied with us in a hand-to-hand encounter with the aggres-

re for!"

But, 'continues the nicely logical and sub'le secret, 'did my Pro-Slavery man, ei her in or out of Kansas, for a moment magine that by reseas of such elections that Kansas had surrendeded uncon-ditionally, and that filesouri had made the conquest of the territory for the sole use and benefit of Platte County upon her border? And worse than this, to be made the plaything and pupper of a few semagogues and hucks are in Weston and Platte City?

The idea is simply abound." The idea is simply sheard."

Absurd though it may be, the Kickspoos are

inclined to regard it as conclusive. I presume the first invasions spoken of are justified on the ground that the question involved was one of "principle." I leave the belligerents, however, as I must confess their logical definitions are far too nice for my comprehension.

POULTRY-THE SUPPLY AND PRICE. We have never seen at this particular season so

small a supply of poultry and game birds in market as we found on a somewhat minute examination today, Tuesday, Nov. 27, and the prices exceed all former years, particular y last year. At a loss to underetand the cause of this remarkable state of things, just on the eye of Thanksgiving, when the market is usually very full, we endeavored to ascertain the cause.

We first applied to Messea. Miller, Haring & Co., who are perhaps about the lurgest wholesale commission dealers in poultry in the city-ecciving and salling it by the tun, bex, barrel, and package, and asked the favor of looking at their last year's sales books, where we find the fellowing account of sales of ten boxes of first quality, assorted turkeys, ducks, geese, and chickens, from Cortland County, in prime order, and sold in parcels as follows, and the lots in the following order:

99 lb at. 10 cents 384 lb at. 6 lb at. 10 cents 493 lb at. 50 lb at. 10 cents 493 lb at. 11 lb at. 11 cents 283 lb at. The small parcels were retailed out of a box at

wholesale price.

From their sales of poultry to day, we find the fallowing are the prices by the box:

Turkeys, 15 to 16 cents. Gress, 10] cents. Ducks, 14 to 15 cents. Chickers, 12j to 13 cents. The retail price of each in the market of the same

quality is 2 to 3 cents a pound higher than the whole-The price of grouse to-day is \$1 25 to \$1 50 a pair Qualls, \$2 a dozen. Pigeons, \$1 25 a dozen. Veni

son, saddles, 15 to 16c. Whole deer, 9 cents per The prices last year, the same day before Thanks girg were as follows: Turkeys, 2 to 10 cents. Georg, to 8 cents. Ducks, 10 cents. Chickens. 8 to 9 cents.

Venison, saddles, 10 to 10 cents. Whole deer, 6 to 7 cents. It also appears from the books of this house, and several others engaged in the same trade, that the quantity of poultry received this Fell is not one-naas much as that of last Fall; some say not one-third,

and others say not one fourth. Below we give the prices of wholesale lots by Mesers Miller, Haring & Co., just before Christmas and New Year's.

Sales, Dec. 23, 1854-1 box 331 lb of Turkeys, at 8le; 1 do. 147 lb of Chickens, at 7le.; 1 do. 407 lb Grese, at 6 | 2.; 1 de. 606 lb Gress, at 6 | 2.; 1 do. 424 Ib Geese, at 62.; 1 lot 1,250 Ib superior Turkeys sold for \$132, which is a i tie over 10c.

Sales, Dec. 31, 1854-Turkles, 11 to 14c P 15, but only one lot at the highest price. Chickens, 9 2 10c. P th. Ducks, 16c. P lb. Grouse, 87 lc. a pair. Quails, 75c. a dozan. Venison, 58 saddles at 8c, and 3 carcasses at 5c. P 15.

Butter last year at the three dates above, was 21 & 25c. ₽ to by the firkin. It is now 26 ≥ 30c. for the same quality. Poultry and Game is frequently received in this city

in cold weather from Ohio, Ladiana, I linois, Wisconsin and Michigan. In preparing it for market, Turkeys and Chickens should be bled to death by sticking in the neck, and

then scalded immediately in water, not boiling hot, but on y just hot enough to strip the feathers, and then the skin will be unbroken and look yellow and rich. If the water would cook an egg in fifteen minutes it is hot enough. Geese and Ducks should be dipped in water nearly

boilirg, and immediately wrapped in a blanket of thick cloth to steam a few minutes, and then all the down will strip off and leave the skin smooth. After the feathers are off, hang the bidies of the

poultry up till thoroughly dry, and then without disemboweling, pack in clean wheat or rye straw.

This last direction is very important. Be careful that the straw is clean and dry, and that you pack your poultry in cool, dry westher, in good boxes or barrels, well hooped, and very plainly directed, and then send them by express, and they will be sure to come in good order, and the contents sell for a high price. Remember never to use hay or oat stra

kind that is the least damp or musty, or has any dirt or cust attached to it, or weeds mixed with it. You may use flour-berrels, or dry-goods boxes, and you may cut off geese and ducks' heads, but you may not cut off turkeys and chickers' heads; and you shall not pick a feather off of any kind of game birds; and deer, rabbits, squirrels, &c., should be sent with their skirs on.

You must judge for yourselves-by what you know of the supply of poultry in the country, paring the present prices with those of last year, and these now prevailing-at what time it is best for you to send your stock to market.

THE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR OF THE SCHOONER EUDORA IMOGENE.

THE CAPTAIN AND MATE UNDOUBTEDLY MURDERED.

from Our Own Reporter.

Four days and more have now elapsed since the sinking of the schooler Eudera Imogene, Capt. Win. Palmer, of Deep River, Conn., and yet the affair remains to some extent a mystery; there is not, however, the least doubt in the minds of the e who have visi ed the locality where the schooner was sunk, that the captain and mate have been murdered in cold blood for the purpose of plunder. The murderer, no doubt, is a negro-a Five Points' thief-who succeeded in hiring out upon this schooner a few weeks since as cook, and probably has availed himself of the first favorable opportunity to carry out his designs. From information our reporter received at Westchester Village there is reason to believe that a conspiracy had been entered into by the cook and another colored man, who was hanging about Westchester Vil age on Friday afternoon, and whose manner excited suspicion from various causes. He inquired particularly for City and Hunter's Islands, and since the sinking of the schooner has become known it is believed that he was in some way implicated with the

The name of the schooper is Eudora Imagena above stated, instead of "Eudora," as at first reported. We were informed yesterday by Capt. Arhold, brother-in-law of Capt. Wm. Palmer, who is supposed to be murdered, that the schooner was manned by the captain, the mate, named Pratt, and the colored cook, George Wilson, now under arrest.

The following are the facts in reference to this mysterious affair up to the present time: On Wednesday afternoon last the schooner Eudore

Imogene, laden with coal, and bound east, came to suchor about half a mile from City Island, between that and Hart Island, in censequence of adverse winds. She remained there until Friday evening wit out attracing particular notice, from the fact that it is can omary for vessels to anchor in this local during unfavorable weat er. On Friday evening abo during untavorable weat er. On Fricas evening about 7 o'clock a man was observed sculling along shore; his singular and unskillful management of the bost at tracted the attention of Mr. Charles McCennan, betel keeper at City Island, and Capt Le Varais. Suppraing that this individual was prowing about for the purpose of stealing a boat or a load of oysters, they went down to the shore, and, secreting themselves behind a vessel, watche his movements. While there Mr. McClennan saw the schooner heeling over somewhat, and remarked that they "must be lightening ner in order to go up the chartet." Some three sincures after the vessel began to heel over again, and almostim mediately sank. They then rauto the small boats and started out to render assistance to the crew, who were supposed to be on board, and at the same time called out to the small boat to go set and help rescue the crew; but instead of rendering assistance, he changed his course and attempted to pull away from the shore in another direction. Mr. McClenna and Capt. Le Varnis then hastened to the captain at small boats, but discovered no signs of the Captain at o'clock a man was observed sculling along shore; his small bosts, but discovered no signs of the Captaic or in our opinion analysis of some of the flou orew, and they were then led to suspect that there market would disclose some queet things.

bad been foul play. Capt. Le Varnis then pulled after
the stranger in the small boat, and being an expert
oarsman, soon cause alongside and jamped into the
boat. The occupant proved to be the colored cook of
the schoorer Imogene. This was close in stere. The
first articles he observed were a large but see knife
and a hatchet lying on the bottom of the boat;
there were also a large sack, a carpe-bag and vactous
attilize of provisious. Taking all these circumstances
into consideration, the inhabitions deemed it advisable
to arrest and defain the colored man to await fart ser
developments. He was accordingly taken to the nowe
and placed in charge of Constable Alexander Roife.
The sack was found to centain clothing belonging to
the captain and mate: a say glass, chock, knives and
forks and other articles. On his person was found a
silver pencil, and in his boot-eg a wallet, in which
was five ten-dollar bills and others amounting in all
to \$59.

\$59. The prisoner stated that on the morning of Friday the captain went to New Rochelle in a sail-boat with a man who came alongside after him. This was known to be a raisehood, as there had been a gale all

a man who came alongside after him. This was known to be a raisehood, as there had been a gale all cay too severe for a small sail-boat to venture out. Also that he discovered the vessel to be sinking, and gathered up the articles found in his possession harriedly to "save them for the captain and the allver watch to the mate. In reply to a question why he did not give the slarm when he found the vessel sinking, he replied that he "did not think it worth white." There were no marks or spots of blood found upon the negro which would incleate that he had been congated in a scotile. The presoner was secured for the night, and severa citizens volunteered to keep watch on him in order that he should not evape.

Mr. McClennan and Capt Le Varnis, with their sleeps and about twenty of the inhabitant of the island proceeded to the schooner and made an effort to sweep her anchor and kedge her into the shore, and continued their efforts until 2 o'clock a. m. without success, as the vessel was fest aground. The next morning at low tide, just before daylight, Mr. McClennan and Capt. Le Varnisagain went out and succeeded in removing the slide from over the capin, and by the means of books attached to long poles fished out some bed-cicking and wearing appacel. In the afternoon a number of men went out and cut a hole torou, he deck, and succeededing etting out some bed-cicking and wearing appacel. In the afternoon a number of men went out and cut a hole through the vessel. Upon this flag, across one sed and about two yards in lergth, there had been a great quantity of blood. Several times the rooks were attached to son ching su poset to be the body of some of the nurdered persone, but they were unable to get son ething su posed to be the badi a of seme of the murdered persons, but they were unable to get

The hatchet found with the prisoner has every appersuace of having been used to take the lif- of those or beard. It has been placed in the fire as if so remove traces of stain, the handle had been readjusted, and in one or two places scraped and slightly amoked over. The butcher knife had the appearance of hav-

over. The burcher knife had the appearance of naving been sharpened very recently.

On Saturday foreneon, a commitment having been obtained from the Justice of the Peace, the prisoner was removed to the county jail at Wnite Planes by Constable Relife, accompanied by Richard R. Marsh and James Starkins. The prisoner was a powerfully built man, and had every appearance aftering a despense character, and those having him in charge went prepared to deliver his body at the jail either dead or alive. On the passage to the jail he had nearly freed himself of the ropes that pinioned his arms, prepara-

prepared to deliver his body at the jail teither dead or alive. On the passage to the jail he had nearly freed himself of the ropes that pinioned his arms, preparatory to attempting to escape, when the discovery was made by efficient Rolfe, who at once draw a revolver and kept him in subjection until his arms were again secured. He was finally lodged in the White Plains jail to wait far her investigations.

Yesterday morning Capt. Arnold of Deep River, Cont., brother in law of Capt. Paliser, together with two of the owners residing at that place, came to City Island to look after the raisity of the vessel and the recovery of the bodies. He states that the vessel was manned by the captain, mate, and the colored cook, now under arrest. It is possible that one or two others might have been aboard but it is quite probable that three referred to were all. Capt. Arnold somatimes acted as captain in the place of Palmer, and did so on a trip some few weeks since, at which time he hied the tresent cook, George Wilson, who he thinks resided in the Five Points. He is under the impression that Wilson hired out for no other purpose but to rob the vessel on the first favorable opportunity.—While he (Arnold) was aboard he kept a double-barreled gun loaded in the cabin which the odored man was aware of, while Palmer had nothing on board but a single barreled pistol. He has not the least doubt but that the Captain and mate are both murdered from the ovidences already addreed, and also from the fact that neither of them had been heard from. The vessel was but four years old, in excellent condition, and had never tesked, and conduced, and also from the fact that neither of them had been heard from. The vessel was but four years old, in excellent condition, and had never leaked, and consequently the abory of the cook was a falsehood. He was satisfied she never sunk by any other means than scuttling. Further efforts were made yesterday formon to recover the bodies, but witcout success. A pillow was taken out, one end of which had been saturated in blood. Fincing that nothing further could be done until the vessel in raised, two of the owners left for New-York to make arrangements for a derrick or other means to get the vessel up, or on shore. She is now hing on her side in about thirteen feet of water at low tide, with her upper side just out of the water. Capt Palmer was one fourth owner of the schooner, which is 23 tons heasurement, and valued at about

Capt Palmer was one fourth owner of the schooner, which is 73 tons measurement, and valued at about \$2,000 or \$6,000, on which there is no insurance. She was laden with coal at one of the Whitamsburgh yards and bound for Hartford. Capt. Arnold proceeded to White Plairs to take the necessary steps toward requiring the Insurance Companies to assist in raising the schooner, providing the cargo is insured.

The greatest excitement exists among the residents at City Island and the vicinity. Many think the segres should have been lynched upon the soot. Others

The greatest excitement exists among the residents at City Island and the vicinity. Many think the negro should have been lynched upon the spot. Others think it is a case of piracy and the prisoner should be aure of a vessel. We heard several persons consoled with the assurance that they should have passes into the jail-yard to see the "nigger swing."

It is the impression of some that the bodies of the murdered men were thrown overboard wit weights attached to hold them down, and of others that the bodies have been slowed under the cabin floor, there being sufficient room. From a close it vestigs ion, it reems probable that the captain and mate were murdered the night previous while in bed, as none of the garments have any blood stains upon them. During Friday the colored man must have been engaged in removing all traces of blood as far as cossible, curfully packing up such articles as he intended to take with him, and cutting a hole through the bottom of the schooner, and under cover of the night make good his escape to some den in the city and revel over the small body obtained at the cost of the blood of two human beings. In his sifert to remove all traces of his crime he went too far, in sinhing the schooner, which led to his arres.

The and news was conveyed to Mrs. Palmer on Mon-

his arres.

The rad news was conveyed to Mrs. Palmer on Mon-day afternoon, now lying ill from recent confinement.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE LONDON TIMES.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE LONDON TIME S.

From The Union, Nov. T.

The following is a copy of the contradiction forwarced by Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister et London, to the editors of The London Times, in refatation of the ar iole which appeared in that pages charging him eith having made certain assurances to the members of the British Ministry on the subject of the war with Russia, and especially in relation to the British enliaments in this country for the Crimes. Its mild and temperate tone country for the Crimes. Its mild and temperate character of the charges of The Times; and yet, notwithstanding it was forwarded to the editors of that journal nearly a month ago, they had refused to make any concenion up to the period of the departure of the ateamer Canada. We are not disposed to comment at length upon such an exhibition as this. The act of a tributing to the American Minister expressions infamously false, followed up by a stubborn decleasion to publish his calm and respectual contradiction, proves a foregone determination of minister expressions infamously false, followed up by a stubborn decleasion to publish his calm and respectual contradictions, proves a foregone determination of minister expressions infamously the house with a standard that the decleasion to publish his calm and respectual contradictions, proves a foregone determination the province of the contradiction of the province of the contradiction of the province of the contradiction of the contradiction of the province of the contradiction of epectral contradiction, proves a foregone determina-tion of misrepresentation which would be unworky of the most irresponsible journal. Such conduct speaks

the most irresponsible journal. Such conduct speaks for itself.

'The American Minister presents his compliments to the editors of The Times, and assures them that they have been 'mistormed' with respect to the expressions and conduct attributed to him in their leading articles of this morning. Always mindful of the neutrality of his Government, which he fully approves, it was with deep right the learned, as he first and from Washington, that attempts were made in the United States to recrisit soldiers for the British at my; because he fest confident that these attempts would tend to weaken the friendly relations between the two countries, which it has been his artent desire, ever since his arrival in England, to cherials and promote.

'The American Minister can, of course, enter into the discussion in the public journals of questions between the two Governments, or attack what is or what is not contained in any correspondence which may have arisen out of three questions; but he has ten it both due to The Times and timeof to make this prompt correction.

'No. 38 Harden street, London, Nov. 1, 1855."

correction.
"No. 36 Harley street, London, Nov. 1, 1855,"

To IMBOVE GROWN WHEAT .- A correspondent toforms us that he has mixed one bushel of corn with two bushels of whest and ground the mixture, and it makes good bread. The wheat ground alone could not be used. The corn should be very dry and thoroughly mixed with the wheat.

We hope that our millers are not tempted to mis any 'ding worse than corn with high-priced flour; but in our opinion suslysis of some of the flour now in this